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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

DECEMBER 1980
Publication Date: January 31, 1981

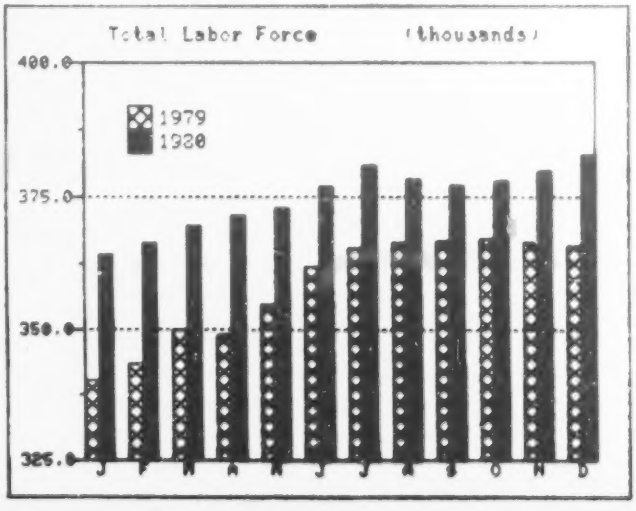
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

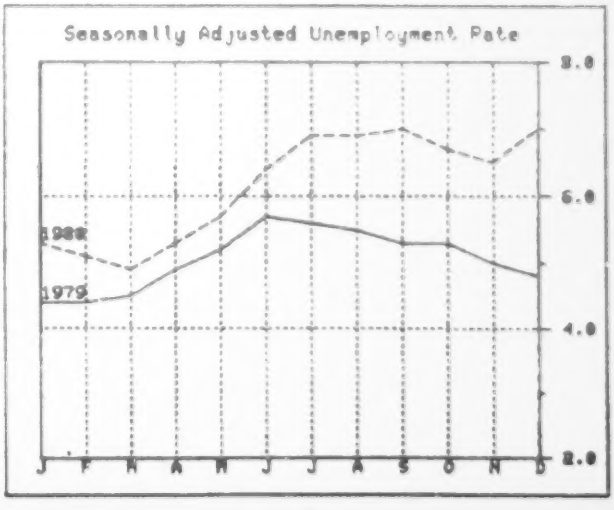
As anticipated for December, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Nevada increased moderately to 7.0 percent from the month earlier level of 6.5 percent. This was primarily a result of the fire at the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel. The Las Vegas area also experienced a surge in its unemployment level of 1.4 percentage points to an estimated 8.9 percent. The jobless level for both the Reno and Balance of State areas showed moderate decreases and were standing at 4.5 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. The national rate of unemployment also eased during the month and stood at 7.4 percent of the labor force.

The state's establishment-based industrial employment level dropped sharply from the November level of 405,000 jobs to an estimated 400,800 jobs in December. This employment decline of 4,200 occurred primarily in the service industry and especially the hotel/gaming/recreation sector. Employment gains in the trade industry helped to offset the large employment reductions in the service industry. Employment in the federal government sector dropped by 300 jobs over-the-month, partially attributable to the takeover by private industry of the sprawling facility at the Hawthorne Ammunition Center. Job performance in the transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate were better than expected, while the mining and manufacturing sectors remained unchanged. Employment in the construction industry continued its downward trend as it dipped to 23,000 this month.

There were 6,100 jobs added to the establishment-based industrial employment level during the past year, approximately one-third of the job gain for the same month one year ago. The trade industry led all industries in the number of new jobs. All remaining industries showed employment gains except for construction and manufacturing which lost 3,200 and 200 jobs respectively. The industry with the largest year to year percentage gain in new jobs was reported for the mining industry with an increase of 32 percent.

The unemployment situation is not expected to show much improvement in the near future as the full impact of the MGM Grand Hotel fire becomes evident in southern Nevada. Lingering effects of the national recession will also impede any quick economic recovery.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	DEC 80	DEC 79	Change	% Change	NOV 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	382.5	365.8	16.7	4.6%	379.5
Unemployment	28.5	18.4	10.1	54.9%	24.6
Unemployment Rate	7.5%	5.0%	--	--	6.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	4.8%	--	--	6.5%
Total Employment 1/	353.8	347.4	6.4	1.8%	354.6
Nonagricultural Employment	350.0	343.7	6.3	1.8%	350.5
Agricultural Employment	3.8	3.7	.1	2.7%	4.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	--	--	.3

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	DEC 80	DEC 79	Change	% Change	NOV 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	400.8	394.7	6.1	1.5%	405.0
MINING	6.6	5.0	1.6	32.0	6.6
Metal Mining	3.8	2.6	1.2	46.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	26.2	- 3.2	- 12.2	23.3
MANUFACTURING	19.9	20.1	- .2	- 1.0	19.9
Durable Goods	13.6	13.6	0	0.0	13.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.1	2.2	- .1	- 4.5	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.5	- .2	- 3.1	6.3
Food Products	1.6	1.7	- .1	- 5.9	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.1	3.1	0	0.0	3.1
Chemicals	.9	1.0	- .1	- 10.0	.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.3	23.9	1.4	5.9	25.1
Transportation	13.8	13.2	.6	4.5	13.7
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.1	3.7	.4	10.8	4.0
Air	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.4
Public Utilities	11.5	10.7	.8	7.5	11.4
TRADE	85.7	82.9	2.8	3.4	84.5
Wholesale	13.5	13.4	.1	.7	13.6
Retail	72.2	69.5	2.7	3.9	70.9
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.9	16.1	.8	5.0	15.8
Food Stores	10.1	10.0	.1	1.0	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.3	8.3	0	0.0	8.4
Eating & Drinking Places	21.5	21.0	.5	2.4	21.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	17.9	17.4	.5	2.9	17.8
Finance	8.0	7.7	.3	3.9	7.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	164.4	162.8	1.6	1.0	169.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	109.9	111.8	- 1.9	- 1.7	115.5
Personal	5.3	5.1	.2	3.9	5.3
Business	15.8	14.1	1.7	12.1	15.3
Medical & Health	12.8	11.7	1.1	9.4	12.9
GOVERNMENT	58.0	56.4	1.6	2.8	58.3
Federal	9.7	10.1	- .4	- 4.0	10.0
State & Local	48.3	46.3	2.0	4.3	48.3
Education-State & Local	20.9	20.3	.6	3.0	20.9

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1981 Nevada Outlook

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Nevada economy as measured in job growth, is expected to improve moderately in 1981. Estimates are that approximately 20,000 jobs will be created in the current year, or about five percentage points above the 1980 industrial total. This growth rate is approximately one-third of the rate established during the rapid expansion of jobs during 1978. The 1981 growth in employment should approximate that of 1980 as the national economic recession, inflationary pressures, and tight monetary policies are expected to continue unabated throughout much of the year. The State's job growth during the first two quarters of the year should be minimal while the second half of 1981 should account for the bulk of the job increase.

The effects from the fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas have begun to be felt in both the Las Vegas and Nevada economies in terms of losses of employment and increases in the rates of unemployment. Declines are also expected in both gaming and sales tax revenues. Due to these factors, the average annual unemployment rate for Nevada is expected to increase moderately above the 1980 rates. The annual rates for the Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas as well as Balance of State area are also anticipated to show increases over their 1980 levels. Further, the national rate of unemployment for the year is estimated to increase to approximately 8.0 percent.

One of the major developments around the state that is anticipated to provide employment growth during the year will be the opening in February of the sprawling Fashion Square in Las Vegas. The estimated employment level is expected to range from 2,500 to 3,000 workers and could seasonally peak at even higher levels. This operation will be a significant contributor to the Las Vegas economy. The openings of several other [illegible] or shopping centers and large supermarkets in Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas will help to boost employment in the trade industry. Many hotel and casino properties are planning for/or are in the midst of extensive alterations or additions to existing properties in Clark, Washoe, and Douglas counties. The anticipated re-opening of the MGM Grand Hotel in July with an estimated employment level of 4,500 will substantially boost the employment level in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry. The remodeling of Harvey's Resort Hotel, which was damaged by the extortion bombing in August of last year, is expected to be completed by May and should add approximately 1,200 jobs to the economy.

Two large mining operations are expected to start production during the year. The Freeport Mining Company in Elko County should begin processing their gold deposit by July and once in operation should employ over 200 workers. The mammoth Anaconda molybdenum mine and mill, under construction in Nye County, will hire about 400 permanent workers when in full operation. Numerous smaller mining operations around the state will also begin production during the year, bolstering employment levels in this industry.

ALL URBAN U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)			U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Seasonally Adjusted		
NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
256.2	227.5	253.9	7.4%	5.9%	7.5%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80	NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.4	3.5	5.1	6.2	4.9	5.8
New Hires	4.7	2.4	3.7	4.3	4.7	5.5
Recalls	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.3
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	6.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	5.4	8.0
Quits	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.8
Discharges	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1
Lay-offs	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980
MINING	412.16	398.05	441.89	42.1	47.9	44.5	9.79	8.31	9.93
CONSTRUCTION	523.86	491.14	476.19	36.8	36.3	33.3	14.48	13.53	14.30
MANUFACTURING	312.82	288.41	309.60	39.9	39.4	38.7	7.84	7.32	8.00
Durable Goods	322.40	305.32	325.96	40.2	39.6	39.8	8.02	7.71	8.19
Stone, Clay & Glass	318.78	332.73	349.34	39.6	39.8	40.2	8.05	8.36	8.69
Primary Metals	448.74	451.31	478.12	37.9	42.9	40.9	11.84	10.52	11.69
Nondurable Goods	293.57	253.11	278.89	39.3	39.0	36.6	7.47	6.49	7.62
Printing & Publishing	272.77	242.82	245.35	41.9	38.3	35.1	6.51	6.34	6.99
PUBLIC UTILITIES	360.00	331.17	357.40	40.0	41.5	39.8	9.00	7.98	8.98
TRADE	228.72	210.53	225.08	33.1	34.4	33.1	6.91	6.12	6.80

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JANUARY 1981
Publication Date: February 28, 1981

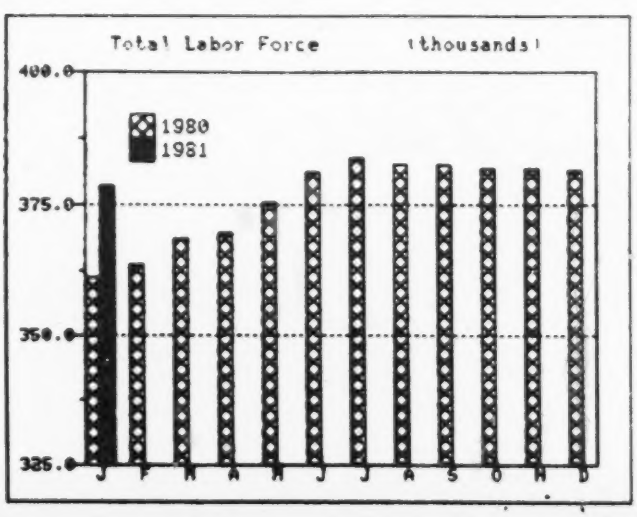
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

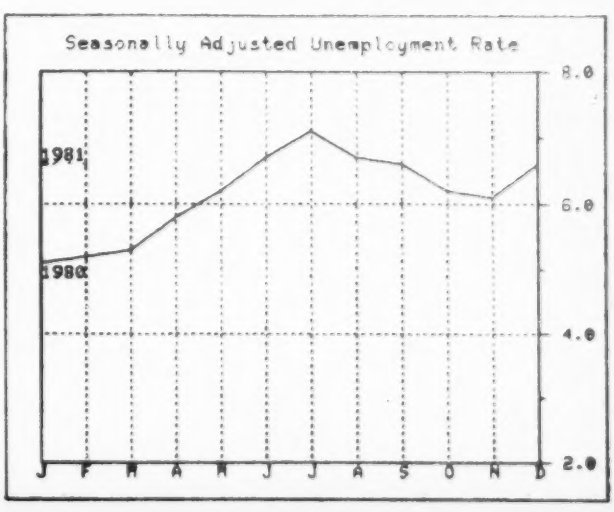
The revised Nevada seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January remained unchanged over the month at a level of 6.6 percent (see Center Section). On a regional basis, the Las Vegas area jobless rate dropped from 8.3 percent in December to the current estimate of 7.7 percent. Both the Balance of State and Reno areas experienced increases in their jobless rates. The Balance of State jumped from 4.6 to 6.4 percent of the labor force while the Reno area edged upwards two-tenths of one percent to 4.5 percent. The national rate of unemployment was unchanged at 7.4 percent.

On a statewide basis, the number of establishment-based industrial employment jobs dropped from a December level of 403,500 to an estimated January total of 396,300. All major industries showed job declines over the month with the trade sector being the heaviest loser of employment. The latter was a result of seasonal layoffs in the retail trade industry. In spite of the job losses, the decreases for trade, construction, and transportation/public utilities were less than anticipated. The remaining industries performed pretty much as expected for this time of the year. Despite of the job drop in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector, the number of jobs in the service industry was at expected levels. Meanwhile, the employment decline in government was less than expected, as semester breaks at the university and community college level had less effect than in previous years.

On an over-the-year basis, 10,000 new jobs were added to the state's employment level which resulted in a growth rate of 2.6 percent. The bulk of the new jobs were added in the Balance of State area, with Reno and Las Vegas accounting for 40 percent of the gain. The mining and government sectors led all industries with gains of 2,600 and 2,200, respectively. They were closely followed by employment gains in the trade and service industries.

Job growth is expected to continue its slow pace in the coming months. The national economic situation, high interest rates and gasoline prices, and the effects from the MGM Grand Hotel fire, will continue to impact Nevada. However, over the short-term, the fire at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel is not expected to unduly restrict the job opportunities in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	JAN 81	JAN 80	Change	% Change	DEC 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	378.5	361.2	17.3	4.8%	381.3
Unemployment	28.6	21.4	7.2	33.6%	26.7
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	5.9%	--	--	7.0%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.6%	5.1%	--	--	6.6%
Total Employment 1/	349.7	339.8	9.9	2.9%	354.4
Nonagricultural Employment	346.3	336.4	9.9	2.9%	350.6
Agricultural Employment	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.8
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	--	--	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	JAN 81	JAN 80	Change	% Change	DEC 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	396.3	386.3	10.0	2.6%	403.5
MINING	7.5	4.9	2.6	53.1	7.5
Metal Mining	4.6	2.6	2.0	76.9	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	24.7	25.4	- .7	- 2.8	25.5
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.3	.5	2.6	19.9
Durable Goods	13.0	12.7	.3	2.4	13.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	.1	6.3	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	-11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.8	23.3	1.5	6.4	24.8
Transportation	13.1	12.5	.6	4.8	13.1
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.3	.2	6.1	3.6
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11 7	10.8	.9	8.3	11.7
TRADE	79.9	78.0	1.9	2.4	83.4
Wholesale	12.8	12.8	0	0.0	13.0
Retail	67.1	65.2	1.9	2.9	70.4
General Merchandise & Apparel	14.4	14.4	0	0.0	16.0
Food Stores	9.9	8.8	1.1	12.5	10.2
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.9	8.4	.5	6.0	9.1
Eating & Drinking Places	20.0	19.8	.2	1.0	20.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.0	17.9	.1	.6	18.0
Finance	8.0	7.9	.1	1.3	8.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	164.6	162.7	1.9	1.2	165.9
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	108.4	110.6	- 2.2	- 2.0	109.7
Personal	5.1	5.0	.1	2.0	5.1
Business	16.4	15.3	1.1	7.2	16.5
Medical & Health	13.7	12.2	1.5	12.3	13.7
GOVERNMENT	57.0	54.8	2.2	4.0	58.5
Federal	10.1	9.9	.2	2.0	10.1
State & Local	46.9	44.9	2.0	4.5	48.4
Education-State & Local	19.2	18.8	.4	2.1	21.0

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

Data Revisions

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

Every January revisions are made to several of our existing data series. The changes, introduced with data for this month, are necessary to account for updated information received from employers and scientific surveys.

Establishment-Based Industrial Employment

Monthly estimates of employment by industry are developed by a sample of cooperating employers throughout the State of Nevada. Each year this sample is replaced by our universe, which consists of data obtained from the Unemployment Insurance quarterly reports. This replacement is necessary as a sample-based estimate will probably vary somewhat from the true level of employment.

Total All Industries
(in thousands)

	1980 Revised	1980 Prelim	Change	% Change
State	399.6	398.9	0.7	0.2%
Las Vegas	220.9	218.9	2.0	0.9%
Reno	114.7	117.4	-2.7	-2.3%
Balance of State	64.0	62.6	1.4	2.2%

In comparing our revised data, a look at over the year changes showed the strength of our economy, especially in Las Vegas and Balance of State. Although growth was not as vigorous as in the past, a relatively healthy growth was experienced.

	1980 Annual Avg.	1979 Annual Avg.	Change	% Change
State	399.6	383.7	15.9	4.1%
Las Vegas	220.9	210.5	10.4	4.9%
Reno	114.7	113.7	1.0	0.9%
Balance of State	64.0	59.5	4.5	7.6%

Although there has been a tendency to underestimate this series, it should be noted that this is by far the most consistent of our economic data bases and should be given the greatest credence for charting the growth of the economy.

CPS Annual Average Revisions

The Current Population Survey (C.P.S.) is a monthly household sample survey taken nationwide by the Department of Commerce. Because of the random survey method, this series contains certain desirable statstical properties, i.e. the amount of error can be calculated.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has set forth standards for the utilization of this data on both a monthly and a yearly basis. Their reasoning is the use of the CPS will produce consistent data from state to state. This consistency is necessary as billions of dollars in federal allocations are provided to states and local areas based on the ratio of unemployment. Therefore, more weight is given by the BLS to the rate as a money allocator than as an economic indicator.

Each year at this time all previous labor force information (i.e., labor force, unemployment, unemployment rates, and total employment) is replaced with the CPS annual averages for the previous year. As partial data (a six month moving average) is used in the original projection of labor force data, there is little change on the average previously estimated for Nevada. However, individual months show a different trend series than originally shown. This year very little change was experienced, as revisions will await more detailed information from the 1980 Census.

Copies of revised data are available on request from: Employment Security Research, 500 E. Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
258.4	229.9	256.2

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
7.4%	6.2%	7.4%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.5	4.2	5.9
New Hires	2.5	1.6	4.7	3.1	4.0	4.1
Recalls	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.7	3.9
Quits	2.4	1.2	4.8	2.8	3.2	2.8
Discharges	.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Lay-offs	.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.3
Military & Miscellaneous	.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980
MINING	412.90	349.08	407.54	40.8	39.4	41.0	10.12	8.86	9.94
CONSTRUCTION	579.04	455.46	535.09	36.1	33.1	36.6	16.04	13.76	14.62
MANUFACTURING	305.98	277.29	315.87	38.2	38.3	38.9	8.01	7.24	8.12
Durable Goods	321.64	298.75	342.40	38.3	40.1	38.3	8.42	7.45	8.94
Stone, Clay & Glass	339.55	300.61	339.89	39.9	38.1	38.8	8.51	7.89	8.76
Primary Metals	482.26	463.81	482.26	40.8	38.3	40.8	11.82	12.11	11.82
Nondurable Goods	271.15	241.81	275.91	37.4	35.3	36.4	7.25	6.85	7.58
Printing & Publishing	242.45	235.64	258.79	37.3	34.5	36.5	6.50	6.83	7.09
PUBLIC UTILITIES	350.49	331.01	370.55	38.9	41.9	40.9	9.01	7.90	9.06
TRADE	227.11	221.73	226.13	33.3	33.8	33.5	6.82	6.56	6.75

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT 4/8/81

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

FEBRUARY 1981
Publication Date: March 31, 1981

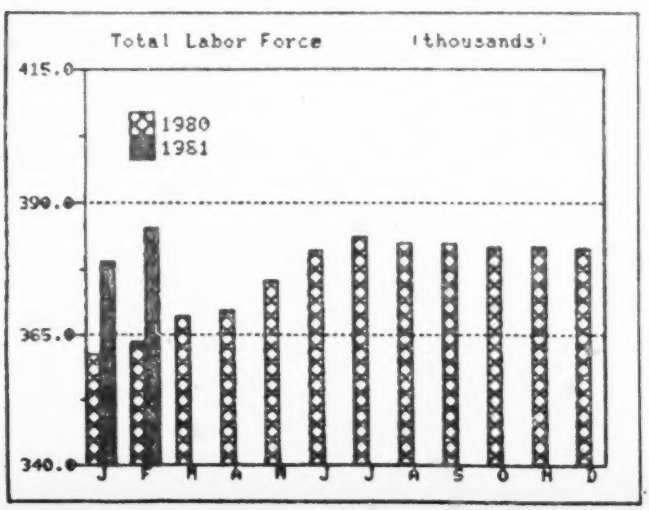
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

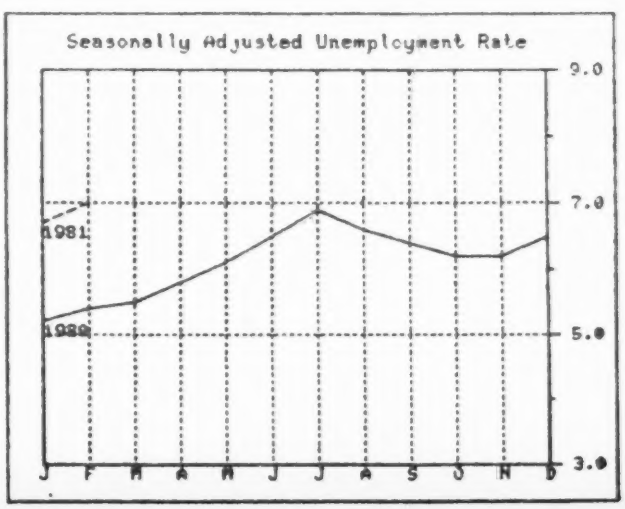
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the major areas of the State increased during February, 1981. Nevada's jobless rate showed a three-tenths of one percentage point gain to a level of 7.0 percent. Meanwhile, the Las Vegas area also experienced a similar increase with its rates moving from 8.1 to 8.4 percent. The rates for both Reno and Balance of State areas increased from 4.6 to 5.0 percent and 5.4 to 6.0 percent respectively. In contrast, the national rate of unemployment edged downward one-tenth of one percent to 7.3 percent.

On a statewide basis, establishment-based industrial employment showed a gain of 5,400 jobs over the month, which was better than anticipated for this time of the year. This job gain was attributed primarily to expansion of jobs in the trade sector of the economy in Clark County as the Fashion Show Mall opened its doors. Job gains for the service industry during the month met expectations, even though the hotel/gaming/recreation sector did not meet its anticipated job level. The construction sector showed a slight job gain but this increase was less than expected. Job performance for the remaining major industries in the State were at anticipated employment levels.

During the past 12 months, total establishment-based industrial employment reached 402,500, a gain of 13,500 jobs above the level for the same month one year ago. This resultant growth rate of 3.5 percent is much higher than the rate reported for several previous months and is about one-half the growth rate reported for the same month one year ago. All industries shared in the employment gain except for the construction sector. Job gains posted for trade led all major industries, closely followed by service and mining.

Unemployment for the State of Nevada is expected to remain at current levels for the next several months. Job growth is anticipated to continue. It will, however, be tempered by the national economic picture.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	FEB 81	FEB 80	Change	% Change	JAN 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	385.2	363.6	21.6	5.9%	378.9
Unemployment	29.1	20.9	8.2	39.2%	28.6
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	5.8%	---	---	7.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	5.3%	---	---	6.7%
Total Employment 1/	355.9	342.7	13.2	3.9%	350.1
Nonagricultural Employment	352.5	339.3	13.2	3.9%	346.7
Agricultural Employment	3.4	3.4	0	0.0%	3.4
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	---	---	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	FEB 81	FEB 80	Change	% Change	JAN 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	402.5	389.0	13.5	3.5%	397.1
MINING	7.7	5.0	2.7	54.0	7.6
Metal Mining	4.7	2.7	2.0	74.1	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	24.8	25.8	- 1.0	- 3.9	24.5
MANUFACTURING	19.7	19.3	.4	2.1	19.7
Durable Goods	12.9	12.7	.2	1.6	12.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	.1	6.3	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	-11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.0	23.5	1.5	6.4	24.9
Transportation	13.2	12.7	.5	3.9	13.1
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.3	.2	6.1	3.5
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.8	10.8	1.0	9.3	11.8
TRADE	82.4	77.8	4.6	5.9	80.1
Wholesale	13.0	12.9	.1	.8	12.9
Retail	69.4	64.9	4.5	6.9	67.2
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.0	13.5	2.5	18.5	14.6
Food Stores	9.9	8.6	1.3	15.1	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.9	8.5	.4	4.7	8.9
Eating & Drinking Places	20.5	20.6	- .1	- .5	20.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.0	18.1	- .1	- .6	18.0
Finance	8.3	8.0	.3	3.8	8.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	166.3	162.8	3.5	2.1	165.3
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	109.6	110.9	- 1.3	- 1.2	109.1
Personal	5.2	5.2	0	0.0	5.2
Business	16.6	14.5	2.1	14.5	16.5
Medical & Health	13.9	12.4	1.5	12.1	13.6
GOVERNMENT	58.6	56.7	1.9	3.4	57.0
Federal	10.1	9.9	.2	2.0	10.1
State & Local	48.5	46.8	1.7	3.6	46.9
Education-State & Local	20.7	20.6	.1	.5	19.2

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1979 Demographic Changes in the Labor Force

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

A publication entitled Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1979 was recently published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. This publication provides a review of some of the major demographic changes of the labor force in the United States as well as for the 50 states. Also included are selected statistics for the 30 large standard metropolitan statistical areas, and eleven of the country's largest cities. All data included in this publication were taken from two major sources: the Current Population Survey and the Federal-State Cooperative Program.

On a national basis, the civilian labor force of the country grew 2.5 percent between 1978 and 1979, attaining an estimated total of 103 million workers. As expected, there was a wide variation among the states, with a range of 2.1 percent in New York to over 7 percent in several of the western states. Nevada's growth rate was 7.2 percent while Utah experienced the highest rate of 8.1 percent. California indicated a growth rate of 3.2 percent while Arizona showed a 5.9 percent rate.

The labor force participation rate - the percent of the civilian noninstitional population 16 years and over employed or looking for a job - varied from 55 percent in West Virginia and Florida to 70 percent and over in Alaska, Nevada, and Wyoming. Nevada indicated a 70.6 percent rate while Alaska led the country with 70.9. The table indicated below shows the participation rates for five selected groups of workers in Nevada and California.

Participation rates of Black and other workers also varied among the states; about 5 out every 10 were in the labor force in Oklahoma and Arkansas compared to about 8 out of 10 in Nevada and Colorado. The rates for adult men were the highest of the five studied groups, with Wyoming and Nevada having the highest rates while Florida was the lowest at 70.0 percent. West Virginia had the lowest rates for adult women at 38 percent while the District of Columbia was highest with 62 percent. Meanwhile, the rates for teenagers was lowest in Alabama at 46 percent while Utah experienced the highest rate of 72 percent.

Considerable employment growth was experienced in the western states between 1978 and 1979, especially in Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Colorado. These states reported growth rates in excess of 6 percent, greatly exceeding the national average of 2.7 percent.

The national rate of unemployment declined slightly from 6.0 percent in 1978 to 5.8 percent in 1979. Alaska was the state with largest decrease, falling from 11.2 percent of the labor force to 9.2 percent. Nevada's rate increased from 4.4 percent to 5.1 percent for the same period. Unemployment rates for selected characteristics in Nevada and California are shown below.

Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates for Demographic Groups
1979 Annual Averages

	Labor Force Participation Rates		Unemployment Rates	
	Nevada	California	Nevada	California
Total	70.6%	65.5%	5.8%	6.2%
White	70.0	65.8	5.0	5.8
Black & Other	78.8	63.0	6.4	9.4
Adult Men	84.9	80.7	4.1	4.5
Adult Women	57.5	53.2	4.7	6.1
Teenagers	64.2	58.8	11.8	17.4

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
260.5	233.2	258.4

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
7.3%	6.2%	7.4%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80	JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.7	3.9	3.0	4.4	8.1	3.5
New Hires	5.1	3.3	2.5	4.0	7.2	3.1
Recalls	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.3	1.7	3.0	4.4	6.5	4.7
Quits	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.1	4.0	2.8
Discharges	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8
Lay-offs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1
Military & Miscellaneous	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981
MINING	413.52	356.00	412.64	39.8	39.6	41.1	10.39	8.99	10.04
CONSTRUCTION	524.75	463.94	543.05	34.5	34.7	36.3	15.21	13.37	14.96
MANUFACTURING	307.70	282.36	294.89	38.9	39.0	38.1	7.91	7.24	7.74
Durable Goods	329.18	301.90	320.97	39.9	41.3	39.0	8.25	7.31	8.23
Stone, Clay & Glass	345.15	305.05	348.96	39.0	37.8	39.7	8.85	8.07	8.79
Primary Metals	475.99	439.19	476.00	40.1	41.2	40.0	11.87	10.66	11.90
Nondurable Goods	266.79	247.09	251.40	36.9	34.9	36.7	7.23	7.08	6.85
Printing & Publishing	246.05	223.76	240.79	35.2	33.1	36.1	6.99	6.76	6.67
PUBLIC UTILITIES	363.63	321.01	359.39	39.1	39.1	39.8	9.30	8.21	9.03
TRADE	222.40	228.47	230.10	32.9	34.1	33.3	6.76	6.70	6.91

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

MARCH 1981
Publication Date: April 30, 1981

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained constant at 7.0 percent in March, with little change in the individual areas. Las Vegas and Balance of State (the composite of the 15 small counties) showed a slight one-tenth of a percentage point increase to 8.4 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. The Reno area's unemployment rate stabilized at 4.9 percent for the month. Nationally, the U. S. unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.3 percent in March.

Employment growth between February and March performed slightly better than expected after examination for seasonal trends. Mining and trade continued to grow at greater than anticipated rates. This is due to increased mineral exploration in the Balance of State and retail expansions in the Las Vegas area.

The sector adding the most jobs, - services with 2,900 - grew to expected levels for the time period. Construction again continued to lag behind expectations as residential building dropoffs outweighed gains in the heavy construction industry.

Over-the-year, job gains grew at 3.3 percent, which is slow by Nevada standards. Several industries showed less employment in 1981 than in 1980, notably construction, eating and drinking places, and hotels, gaming and recreation. Metal mining, general merchandise and apparel, food stores, business services, and medical and health services were among those sectors showing very rapid growth during the past 12 months.

In the near term, the unemployment rate is expected to respond favorably to job opportunities in the labor market. The reopening of Harvey's at Lake Tahoe, and the reopening and expansions of the MGM Grand Hotels in both Las Vegas and Reno should provide the impetus needed for economic recovery.

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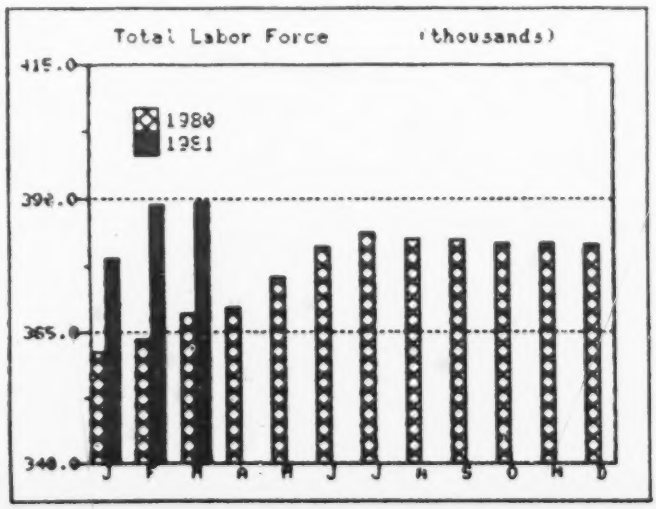

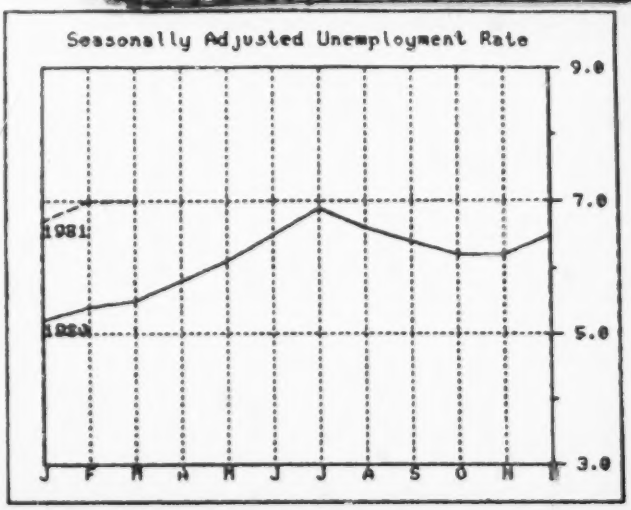

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	MAR 81	MAR 80	Change	% Change	FEB 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389.3	368.5	20.8	5.6%	388.9
Unemployment	27.5	20.4	7.1	34.8%	29.2
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	5.5%	---	---	7.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	5.5%	---	---	7.0%
Total Employment 1/	361.6	348.1	13.5	3.9%	359.5
Nonagricultural Employment	357.5	344.0	13.5	3.9%	356.1
Agricultural Employment	4.1	4.1	0	0.0%	3.4
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	---	---	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	MAR 81	MAR 80	Change	% Change	FEB 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	407.9	394.7	13.2	3.3%	402.8
MINING	7.8	5.2	2.6	50.0	7.6
Metal Mining	4.8	2.8	2.0	71.4	4.7
CONSTRUCTION	25.4	26.0	- .6	- 2.3	24.8
MANUFACTURING	19.9	19.5	.4	2.1	19.8
Durable Goods	13.1	12.8	.3	2.3	13.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.6	.2	12.5	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.7	.1	1.5	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	- 11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.1	23.8	1.3	5.5	25.0
Transportation	13.2	12.9	.3	2.3	13.2
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.4	.1	2.9	3.5
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.9	10.9	1.0	9.2	11.8
TRADE	83.6	78.3	5.3	6.8	82.7
Wholesale	13.0	12.9	.1	.8	13.0
Retail	70.6	65.4	5.2	8.0	69.7
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.3	13.3	3.0	22.6	16.1
Food Stores	9.9	8.7	1.2	13.8	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	9.0	8.5	.5	5.9	8.9
Eating & Drinking Places	20.9	21.0	- .1	- .5	20.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.1	18.2	- .1	- .5	18.1
Finance	8.3	7.9	.4	5.1	8.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	169.1	166.4	2.7	1.6	166.2
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	111.0	113.1	- 2.1	- 1.9	109.0
Personal	5.3	5.2	.1	1.9	5.3
Business	17.0	15.4	1.6	10.4	16.8
Medical & Health	14.1	12.5	1.6	12.8	13.9
GOVERNMENT	58.9	57.3	1.6	2.8	58.6
Federal	10.1	10.3	- .2	- 1.9	10.1
State & Local	48.8	47.0	1.8	3.8	48.5
Education-State & Local	21.0	20.7	.3	1.4	20.7

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1980 Annual Unemployment Rates

By

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

Annual average unemployment rates by racial groups for 1980 have recently been released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Published data are included for all states, the Nation, and for the various regions of the country.

Unemployment rates of black and other workers continued to be much higher than those of white workers in 1980 for most reporting jurisdictions. Generally, the rates were highest for both racial groups (white and black/other workers) in those states affected by slowdowns in the automotive and related manufacturing industries. The highest rates of unemployment for whites were primarily in the industrial North Central states and in Michigan, the rate stood at 11.1 percent. The lowest rate for whites was reported for the District of Columbia which stood at 3.5 percent.

The lowest unemployment rate for black and other races was an estimated 4.7 percent in Hawaii, where Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise a large majority of the labor force. Further, Hawaii and Massachusetts were the only states where the minority rate was below the 9.0 percent level. Meanwhile, the highest rate for this group was 23.5 percent in Michigan. There were 35 states during 1980 whose black and other unemployment rates were at least 10.0 percent, including 15 states with rates of at least 15.0 percent.

As indicated in the table below, the jobless rates for the black and other ethnic groups rose significantly from 1979 to 1980 on a National basis. This level, however, was more than double the indicated rate for whites. In eight states, six in the North Central region, the unemployment rate for black and other workers was at least 10.0 percentage points above the rate for whites. In contrast, it was higher by less than 5 percentage points in six states, including Massachusetts where the rate was nearly the same for both groups.

	Nevada		United States	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Total	5.1%	6.2%	5.8%	7.1%
White	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%	6.3%
Black & Other	6.4%	9.4%	11.3%	13.2%

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
263.2	236.4	260.5

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
7.3%	6.3%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81	FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.9	4.0	7.2	3.7	5.3	4.6
New Hires	5.5	3.2	6.7	3.3	4.7	4.1
Recalls	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.6	4.5	4.3
Quits	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0
Discharges	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
Lay-offs	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981
MINING	413.66	362.10	412.33	40.2	42.4	39.8	10.29	8.54	10.36
CONSTRUCTION	576.44	522.38	575.31	36.3	37.5	35.8	15.88	13.93	16.07
MANUFACTURING	317.51	283.48	306.46	38.3	38.0	38.5	8.29	7.46	7.96
Durable Goods	338.91	304.76	327.71	39.0	40.1	39.2	8.69	7.60	8.36
Stone, Clay & Glass	366.66	371.84	346.52	38.8	39.6	38.3	9.45	9.39	9.29
Primary Metals	521.90	441.92	503.05	42.5	41.3	41.2	12.28	10.70	12.21
Nondurable Goods	274.17	246.27	261.25	36.9	34.3	36.9	7.43	7.18	7.08
Printing & Publishing	256.65	216.53	247.39	35.4	31.2	34.6	7.25	6.94	7.15
PUBLIC UTILITIES	356.96	358.48	364.19	39.4	41.3	39.5	9.06	8.68	9.22
TRADE	228.49	225.35	225.77	33.7	34.3	33.3	6.78	6.57	6.78

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NEVADA — NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

JOB SERVICE

10176

ECONOMIC UPDATE

55040-14 A
6/19/81

ROBERT LIST
Governor

APRIL 1981
Publication Date: May 31, 1981

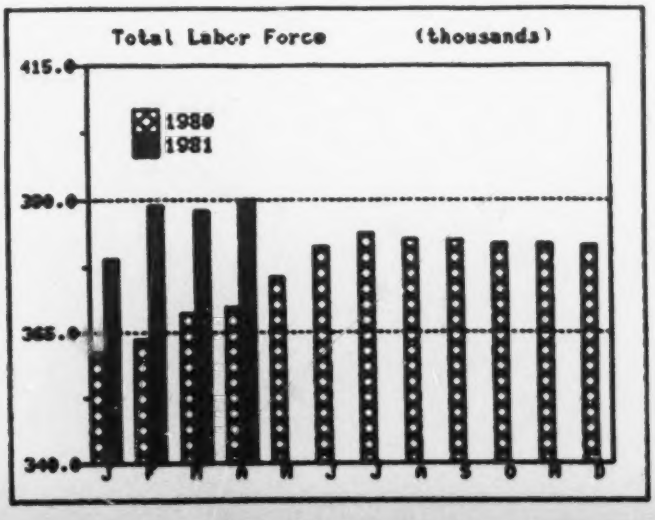
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

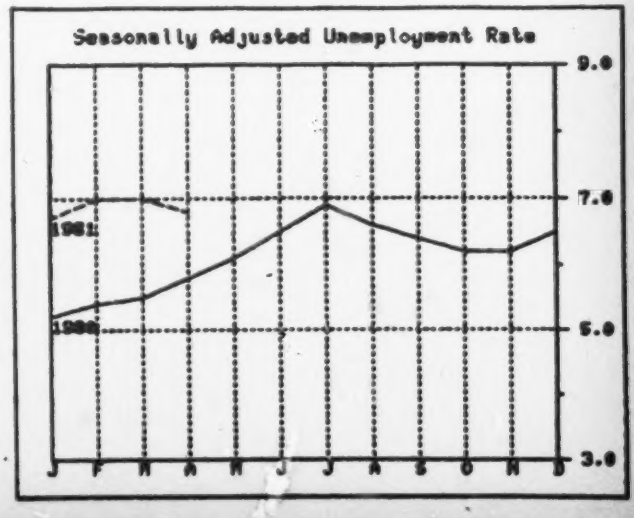
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for three of the four major areas of the State declined during the past month. The April 1981 unemployment rate for the State dropped two-tenths of one percentage point to 6.8 percent. Jobless rates for Las Vegas and Balance of State also dropped significantly, 8.5 to 8.0 percent and 6.5 to 5.9 percent respectively. The estimate for the Reno area was up slightly from 4.8 percent in March to 4.9 percent in April. On a national level, the United States unemployment rate continued steady at its 7.3 percent level.

In the past 30 days, the State's establishment-based industrial employment increased by 3,200 jobs. The largest portion of this increase was attributed to employment gains in the hotel/gaming/recreation portion of the service industry, which was more than expected for this period. Job gains in the trade and construction sectors were also more than anticipated. Mining, manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate and transportation/public utilities were at expected job levels. Meanwhile, the state and local government component of the government industry dropped more than anticipated for this time of the year.

During the past 12 months, there were 14,100 jobs added to the state's economy. The resultant 3.6 percent job growth was almost a third less than the 6.0 percent rate for the same month one year ago. All industries shared in the employment growth except for construction which remained unchanged at 25,200. The trade sector led all industries in job gains and was followed by job growth in the mining industry. Meanwhile, employment in hotel/gaming/recreation was down moderately from its level of one year ago, a result of several casino disasters. The employment level in the federal government sector also showed a decline partially due to budget cuts and the transfer from federal management of the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot to private industry.

During the next few months, the unemployment level is expected to continue to decline. This is predicated upon the employment levels of the hotel/gaming/recreation and retail trade industries showing sizable increases in Clark, Washoe, and Douglas counties.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	APR 81	APR 80	Change	% Change	MAR 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389.6	369.6	20.0	5.4%	387.8
Unemployment	25.6	20.9	4.7	22.5%	27.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	5.7%	---	---	7.1%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.8%	5.8%	---	---	7.0%
Total Employment 1/	364.0	348.7	15.3	4.4%	360.2
Nonagricultural Employment	359.0	343.7	15.3	4.4%	356.1
Agricultural Employment	5.0	5.0	0	0.0%	4.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	0	0	---	---	.1

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	APR 81	APR 80	Change	% Change	MAR 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	408.9	394.8	14.1	3.6%	405.7
MINING	8.0	5.4	2.6	48.1	7.8
Metal Mining	4.9	3.0	1.9	63.3	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	25.2	25.2	0	0.0	24.8
MANUFACTURING	19.9	19.4	.5	2.6	19.9
Durable Goods	13.1	12.8	.3	2.3	13.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.0	1.9	.1	5.3	2.0
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.7	.1	5.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.9
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.7
Printing & Publishing	3.2	2.9	.3	10.3	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	- 11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.3	23.9	1.4	5.9	25.1
Transportation	13.4	12.9	.5	3.9	13.3
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.6	.1	2.8	3.6
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.9	11.0	.9	8.2	11.8
TRADE	84.1	77.8	6.3	8.1	83.3
Wholesale	13.1	13.0	.1	.8	13.0
Retail	71.0	64.8	6.2	9.6	70.3
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.0	13.2	2.8	21.2	16.0
Food Stores	10.4	8.9	1.5	16.9	10.1
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	9.2	8.7	.5	5.7	9.1
Eating & Drinking Places	21.1	20.6	.5	2.4	20.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.4	17.2	1.2	7.0	18.3
Finance	8.5	7.8	.7	9.0	8.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	169.4	167.9	1.5	.9	167.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	112.5	115.2	- 2.7	- 2.3	110.3
Personal	5.3	5.1	.2	3.9	5.3
Business	16.7	15.0	1.7	11.3	16.7
Medical & Health	13.8	12.7	1.1	8.7	13.9
GOVERNMENT	58.6	58.0	.6	1.0	59.0
Federal	10.1	10.8	- .7	- 6.5	10.1
State & Local	48.5	47.2	1.3	2.8	48.9
Education-State & Local	20.7	20.7	0	0.0	21.0

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

State Per Capita Personal Income

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce has recently released per capita personal income statistics for 1980. Data were presented for all states, District of Columbia, regional sectors of the nation, and the United States composite totals. Nevada ranked seventh in per capita personal income with a total of $10,458. This was 11 percent greater than the United States average and 4 percentage points below the California figure of $10,856.

Alaska reported the highest per capita personal income of $12,406 followed by Connecticut, California, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Illinois. Mississippi was the state with the lowest per capita of $6,508, 31 percent below the national average. The table presented below indicates some of the states and their respective income levels during 1970, 1980 and percentage changes.

The Far West regional area (Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada) ranked first among the eight regions with a per capita income of $10,658, 13 percentage points above the United States average. The Mid East regional area followed with a total of $10,056. Per capita personal income was 10 percent or more above the national average in each of the Far West states except Oregon. Per capita income ranged from $10,856 in California -- 15 percent above the national average--to $9,400 in Oregon, one percent below the national average. Among all states, Washington and Oregon were ranked 8th and 20th respectively.

Between 1970 and 1980 per capita personal income in the Far West increased 147.3 percent, 4.4 percentage points above the national level. Three of the four states in the Far West region had increases in per capita income that were more than the national average while Nevada was lower by more than 14 percent. Per capita increases ranged from 159.3 in Washington to 128.2 percent in Nevada.

In all states, the increase in per capita personal income exceeded the 93.4 percent national increase in prices by at least 19 percentage points. The change in prices was measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Areas

Areas	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980	Percent of National Average 1970	1980
United States	$3,893	$ 9,458	142.9%	100%	100%
Far West	4,310	10,658	147.3%	111%	113%
Nevada	4,583	10,458	128.2%	118%	111%
Washington	3,997	10,363	159.3%	103%	110%
Oregon	3,677	9,400	155.6%	94%	99%
California	4,423	10,856	145.4%	114%	115%
Utah	3,169	7,485	136.2%	81%	79%
Arizona	3,614	8,649	139.3%	93%	91%

NOTE: Per capita personal income is computed by dividing the total personal income by mid year population estimates. Total personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured before deduction of taxes but after deduction of social insurance programs.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
265.1	239.8	263.2

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

APR 81	APR 80	MAR 81
7.3%	6.9%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81	MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	6.7	4.6	5.9	4.2	6.3	6.0
New Hires	5.1	4.6	5.5	3.8	5.7	5.1
Recalls	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	5.9	4.9
Quits	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.3
Discharges	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Lay-offs	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5
Military & Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981
MINING	421.78	377.40	415.94	40.4	40.8	40.5	10.44	9.25	10.27
CONSTRUCTION	561.62	494.87	546.10	36.9	35.5	35.6	15.22	13.94	15.34
MANUFACTURING	324.53	281.57	318.16	39.1	37.0	38.8	8.30	7.61	8.20
Durable Goods	352.10	293.38	342.21	40.8	38.3	39.7	8.63	7.66	8.62
Stone, Clay & Glass	381.80	352.36	368.04	41.5	38.3	38.7	9.20	9.20	9.51
Primary Metals	521.90	438.90	521.90	42.5	39.9	42.5	12.28	11.00	12.28
Nondurable Goods	274.72	259.50	269.74	36.1	34.6	36.9	7.61	7.50	7.31
Printing & Publishing	259.26	221.81	257.36	34.8	32.1	35.4	7.45	6.91	7.27
PUBLIC UTILITIES	375.19	333.28	369.87	40.3	40.3	39.9	9.31	8.27	9.27
TRADE	241.85	225.44	232.88	34.5	33.9	33.8	7.01	6.65	6.89

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 885-4550
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